REMARKS

In response to the restriction requirement, Applicant elects Group I as defined by the Examiner, with traverse.

The Examiner correctly notes that a process of making a product and the product may be distinct inventions if the product as claimed can be made by another material different process. The Examiner suggests that the product as claimed here can be made by such a material different process "such as laminating by heat (welding) or glueing."

However, the Examiner has not established such a material different process. In particular, method claim 4 in step (c) states: "laminating the outer and inner layers together." Thus, claim 4 covers laminating by heat (welding) or glueing. According to the dictionary, the term "laminate" means "to unite (layers of material) by an adhesive or other means." Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, Springfield, Massachusetts (copy of definition enclosed). Clearly step (c) of claim 4 is sufficiently broad to cover laminating by heat (welding) or glueing. Therefore, the Examiner has not established that the product of claim 1 can be made by a materially different process than that of claim 4.

Please note that Applicant has added new claim 15 which is similar to claim 4 wherein "laminating" in step (c) has been replaced by "attaching." Certainly there is no materially different process than that of claim 15 for making the envelope of claim 2.

Applicant by this amendment has also added a product by process claim, namely claim 16. Since that claim depends from method claims 4 and 15, it is impossible for the product of claim 16 to be made by a materially different process.

In view of the foregoing arguments, all the claims presented herein should be examined.

Respectfully submitted,

SHELDON & MAK 225 S. Lake Ave., 9th Floor Pasadena, California 91101 (626) 796-4000

Registro 27 953

and their time derivatives and that is the potential energy and kinetic energy compare HAMILTONIAN

compare HAMILTONIAN

acunal (1784): a small lake or pond: a flowing mass of mingled volcanics

Indic language of West Punjab

add II V laigus fr LGk laikes fr Gh

Indic language of West Punjab adj. [LE laicus, fr. LGk laikos, fr. Gk, of 1563]: of or relating to the laity: SECUL k(a-)lē\ adv a political system characterized by

09): apolitical system ontrol and influence a-icizing (ca. 1865) 1: to reduce to lay rection of or open to laymen—la-icizan

)69): having a relaxed style or character per watermarked with fine lines running

OE leger; akin to OHG legar bed, OB, 120, 1 dial Brit: a resting or elegar bed.

(northern dial.) lord, lard lord] Scot (12c)

LAISSEZ-FAIRE

ference in economic anams beyond and an aintenance of peace and property rights—haracterized by a usu, deliberate abstence erence esp, with individual freedom of the company of the compa

aire adj
7, fr. laissez passer let (someone) pass

lait milk, fr. L lact., lac — more at Gab lation of fine particles on the surface of rd movement of water (as when excessive

: the people of a religious faith as disting the mass of the people as distinguished ession or those specially skilled Gk Laïos]: a king of Thebes slain by his

n oracle

f. To P. lac lake, fr. L lacus; akin to 0:

a considerable inland body of standar liquid (as lava, oil, or pitch)

y laca, fr. Ar lakk—more at LACQUER lpigment prepared from lac or cochine light translucent organic pigments coming the lacustic property of the l

: dye absorbed on or combined with an E 2—laky \fa-k\bar{\bar{a}}\dij \text{.}
): to cause (blood) to undergo a physic hemoglobin becomes dissolved in the ndergo the process by which hemoglob

alling built on piles in a lake; specif: one like.dweller n

): an area fronting on a lake co (Coregonus artedii) found from Lake perior and northward and important as

, -klan(d)-\ n [Lakeland, England] (1928) rather small harsh-coated straight-legged associated with a lake; esp: a fish living

r\ n (1798): the shore of a lake; rais

rious salmon and trout found in lakes is n char (Salvelinus namaycush) that is an sh in northern lakes

99) 1: one hundred thousand (\$0) Gir lain-

mber — lakh adj NL, fr. Gk lalia chatter, fr. lalein to chat more at LAMENT]: speech disorder (offa

(d)\ Scot var of LOWLAND Scots as spoken and written in the low

used for a concrete-filled cylindrical steel

AG

ing [of Scand origin; akin to ON lemiage
e] wt (1596):: to beat soundly: THRASE
lifec hastily: SCRAM
ried flight esp. from the law (on the hard) (1654): a Lamaist monk
1817): the Mahayana Buddhism of Tigentric and shamanistic ritual and a doulded by the Dalai-Lama — La-ma-ist & Jäm-3-is-tik adi
adj (1846): of or relating to Lamarckism
\(n \) [J. B. de Monet Lamarck [1884): isserting that environmental changes cause and plants that are transmitted to

sery \lama - ser-\u00e8\ n, pl -ser-les [F lamaserie, fr. lama + Per sar\u00e41 [ce] (1849): a monastery of lamas \u00e41357 Fr. obstetrician] (1965) \u00e4 adj [Fernand Lamaze \u00e41957 Fr. obstetrician] (1965)

maze \lo-"maz\ adj [Fernand Lamaze †1957 Fr. obstetrician] (1965)

lating to or being a method of childbirth that involves psychologiand physical preparation by the mother in order to suppress pain

[facilitate delivery without drugs
b\am\n [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG
b|am\n [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG
b|am\n elaho elk — more at ELK] (bef.
\lam\n as young sheep; esp; one that
set than one year old or without perber teeth b: the young of various

mals (as the smaller antelopes) other

m sheep 2 a: a gentle or weak perber DEAR, PET c: a person easily
ared or deceived esp, in trading securi
as the flesh of a lamb used as 3 a: the flesh of a lamb used as
b: LAMBSKIN
b: (bef. 12c): to bring forth a lamb
1: to bring forth (a lamb) 2: to

1: to bring forth (a lamb) 2: to defend (ewes) at lambing time — lamber

dewes) at lambing time — lamber more no lambest (')lam-bast, -bast prob fr. 'lam + baste] (1637) 1 to all violently: BEAT, WHIP 2: to atverbally: CENSURE Eda \'lam-da\ n [Gk, of Sem origin: The lamed hamed] (15c) 1: the letter of the Greek alphabet — see fixer table 2: one thousandth of a green lamber of the lamed lamber of the lamed lamber of the lamber of the lamber of the greek alphabet — see fixer table 2: one thousandth of a green lamber of the lamber of lamber o

The duality, state, o. day [L lambent, chops, h neck slices, the lambent \lambda lamber to lick — more shanks, the blade chops, k arm chops a surface: FLICKERING 2: softly for radiant 3: marked by lightness or brilliance esp. of expression of the lambent day down the lambent of the lambent

Chad and the control of the control

lamb 3a: A wholesale cuts: 1 leg, 2 loin, 3 rack, 4 breast, 5 shank, 6 shoulder; B retail

osianik, osnoulder; B retail cuts: a leg, b sirloin chops and roast, c loin chops, rolled loin roast, d patties and chopped roast, e rib chops, crown roast, f riblets, stew, and stuffed or rolled breast;

in or radiant 3: marked by lightness or brilliance esp. of expression or radiant 3: marked by lightness or brilliance esp. of expression or radiant 3: marked by lightness or brilliance esp. of expression of the brightness of a perfectly diffusing surface that radiates or cis one lumen per square centimeter (III) 'lam-break or short decorative drapery for a shelf edge of the top of a window casing: VALANCE kin or the leather made from either, specif: such a skin dressed with the top of a window casing: VALANCE kin or the leather made from either, specif: such a skin dressed with evolo on and used esp. for winter clothing bequareter 'lamz-kwo(r)t-2r\ n (1773) 1: a goosefoot roppedium album) with glaucous foliage that is sometimes used as a lifeb — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several thes — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several thes — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several thes — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several thes — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several thes — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several thes — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several thes — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several thes — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several thes — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several thes — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several thes — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several thes — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several these — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several these — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several these — usu used in pl. but sing, or pl. in constr. 2: any of several these — usu used in pl. but sing, or p

First Nam-, bran (1929): a dull-witted person: DOLT—
thrain or lame-brained N-brand adj

Nam-, bran (1929): a dull-witted person: DOLT—
Tam-, bran (1929): a dull-witted person: DOLT—
Nam-, bran (1920): brand (192

For lamelli- comb form [NL, fr. lamella]: lamella (tametittorm) flose)

18 (19-mel-), n. pl la-mel-lae \(\)-'mel-(\)\tilde{e}, \(\) \(\) also lamellas [NL, fr. lamella] (1678): a thin flat scale; membrane, or six a: one of the thin plates composing the gills of a bivalve like \(\) \(

lament \la-ment\ \partial barent\ \partial barent\ \text{ [MF & L: MF lamenter, fr. L lamentari, fr. lamentum, n., lament; akin to ON l\(\text{lom}\) loon. L latrare to bark, Gk leros nonsense\ \partial v(15c)\ \text{: to mourn aloud: WAIL \$\sim v\$: 1: to express sorrow or mourning for often demonstratively: MOURN 2: to regret strongly \$\symmetry\$ see DEPLORE \\ \text{lament in (150)}\ \

sorrow or mourning for otten demonstratively; mourning syn see Deplore strongly syn see Deplore lament n (1591) 1: a crying out in grief: WAILING 2: DIRGE ELEGY 3: COMPLAINT lament-table \lam-an-ta-bal, la-ment-a-\ adj (15c) 1: that is to be regretted or lamented: DEPLORABLE 2: expressing grief: MOURNFUL — la-men-ta-ble-ness n— la-men-ta-bly\-ble\ adv lam-an-ta-blo-ness n (14c): an act or instance of lamenting

Lamen-ta-tions \-shenz\ n pl but sing in constr: a poetic book on the fall of Jerusalem in canonical Jewish and Christian Scripture — see BIBLE table

Bible table laiment-ad\ adj (1611): mourned for laiment-ed-ly adv laiment-ed\ laiment-ed\ adj (1611): mourned for laiment-ed-ly adv laime \\ laime \\ n \ [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk, devouring monster \to more at LEMUR] (14c): a female demon: v\ v\ MPIRE \\
lamin-or\ lamini-or\ lamini-or\ laminor\ l

bling laminae

bling laminae

laminar flow n (1935): streamline flow in a fluid near a solid boundary

— compare TURBULENT FLOW

lami-naria \lam-3-'ner-e-3, -'nar-\ n [NL] (1848): any of a genus

(Laminaria) of large chiefly perennial kelps with an unbranched cylindrical or flattened stipe and a smooth or convoluted blade; broadly:

any of various related kelps (order Laminariales) — lami-nari-an

\-\frac{1}{2}-\f

: any of various related kelps (order Laminariales) — lami-inarian \ \-\frac{2}-\text{on} \ adj or n \ lami-inaria \ \\ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ \\ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ \\ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ \ lami-inaria \ \\ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ \\ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ \\ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ \\ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ \\ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ \\ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ lami-inaria \ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ lami-inaria \ lami-inaria \ \alpha \ lami-inaria \ l

Lammastide n (14c): LAMMAS 2 lammer-geter or lammer-geter or lammer-geter or lammer-geter (1817): a large Eurasian vulture (Gypaetus barbatus aureus) that occurs in mountain regions from the Pyrenees to northern China and in flight resembles a huge falcon lamp \'lamp\.n [ME, fr. OF lampe, fr. L lampas, fr. Gk, fr. lampein to shine; akin to ON leiptr lightning (13c) 1 a: a vessel with a wick for burning an inflammable liquid (as oil) to produce artificial light b: any of various devices for producing light or heat 2: a celestial body 3: a source of intellectual or spiritual illumination lamp-black \-\,blak\ n (1598): a finely powdered black soot deposited in incomplete combustion of carbonaceous materials and used chiefly as a pigment (as in paints, enamels, and printing inks)

incomplete combustion of carbonaceous materials and used chiefly as a pigment (as in paints, enamels, and printing inks)
lamp-brush chromosome \lamp-brush-\n [trans of G lampebürste-chromosom, Ir. lampebürste brush for cleaning oil lamps] (1911).: a greatly enlarged pachytene chromosome that has apparently filamentous granular loops extending from the chromomeres and is characteristic of some animal oocytes
lampereel \lampar-\n [alter. of lamprey] (1709): LAMPREY lamp-light \lamparam-\n [alter. of lamprey] (1709): LAMPREY lamp-light \lamparam-\n [1750): one that lights a lamp
lamplon \lam-\n [1750): one that lights a lamp
lampoon \lam-\n [1750): to make the subject of a lampoon: RIDICULE — lampooner n — lampoonery \-'pun-(a-)r\n [n]
lampoon \(\lamparam (1657): \) to make the subject of a lampoon: RIDICULE — lampooner n — lampoonery \-'pun-(a-)r\n [n]
lampoon \(\lamparam (p)-\n post \n (1790): a post supporting a usu outdoor lamp or lantern

lamp or lantern
lam-prey \lam-pre, -,pr\(\text{a}\), n, pl lampreys [ME, fr. OF lampreie, fr. ML lampreda] (12c): any of an order (Hyperoartia) of aquatic vertebrates that are widely distributed in temperate and subarctic regions in both fresh and salt water and resemble eels but have a large suctorial mouth — called also lamprey eel lamp-shell \text{Vamp-shell} n [fr. the resemblance of the shell and its protruding peduncle to an ancient oil lamp with the wick protruding (1854): BRACHIOPOD lam-ster \text{Vamp-stor\ also lam-is-ter \text{Vam-s-stor\ n [2lam + -ster]} (1904): a fugitive esp. from the law lamp or lantern

\>\abut \^\kitten, F table \or\further \a\ash \a\ac \a\cot, cart \au\out \ch\chin \e\bet \e\e\sec \y\go \i\hit \i\ice \j\job \n\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \u\ loot \u\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \a, k, ", ce, ce, ue, ue, v\ see Guide to Pronunciation